



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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IDEM Annual Reports 2015

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
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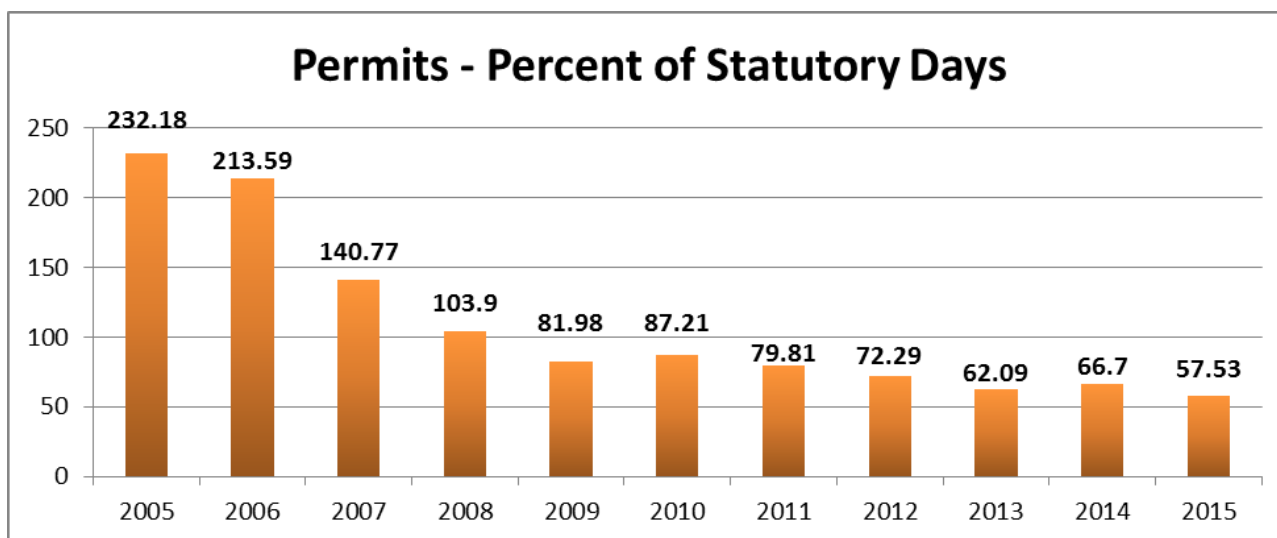
The Following Reports Have No Activity

Water Body Designation as an Outstanding State Resource: IC 13-18-3-2
Outstanding State Resource Water Improvement Fund Report: IC 13-18-3-14

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Permit Process Report: IC 13-15-12

Permit Efficiency: Total calendar days accumulated in issuing environmental permits, as determined by state statute Green is at or below 85% Yellow is above 85% and below 95%				
	Current	85%	95%	Statutory
Land	34,830	44,561	49,803	52,425
Air	32,391	43,235	48,322	50,865
Water	33,473	62,526	69,882	73,560
Totals	100,694	150,322	168,007	176,850



IDEM Back Logs Eliminated

- On January 10, 2005, there were 263 administratively extended NPDES permits and 289 unissued Title V permits. All of those have been issued and IDEM now issues permits using less than 70% of the statutorily allowed days.
- On January 10, 2005, there were 250 unresolved enforcement cases over 2 years old. Now there is only 1 case that is over 2 years old.

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ADMINISTRATIVELY EXTENDED NPDES PERMITS: IC 13-15-4-19

NPDES Permit Renewals	
Number of Pending NPDES Renewals Submitted On-Time	1
Number of Pending NPDES Renewals Submitted Late (< 180 days prior to expiration date)	0
Number of Pending General NPDES Renewals Submitted Late (< 90 days prior to expiration date)	0
Total Number of Pending NPDES Renewals as of 7/1/2014	1

* Additional Notes	
Of the pending NPDES permit renewals, numbers which have already been public noticed.	0
EPA-defined Permit Backlog (only counts a permit as backlogged if it is still pending > 180 days past the Expiration Date)	0

New NPDES Permits	
Number of Pending New NPDES applications exceeding the statutory timeframes of IC 13-15-4-1	0

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ENFORCEABLE OPERATING AGREEMENT PROGRAM REPORT: IC 13-17-13-3

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has a Source Specific Operating Agreement (SSOA) program (pursuant to 326 IAC 2-9) under which specific types of activities may operate, provided that the source accepts the pre-established terms of the SSOA "as is." Although a source may not simultaneously operate under more than one of the same type of SSOA sources can operate under up to 4 different SSOAs, as long as the total potential to emit for any regulated pollutant, as limited by the SSOAs, does not exceed major source levels.

In all, there are 23 separate SSOAs available to applicants, covering 13 specific types of activities. For those SSOAs that limit the total potential to emit for any regulated pollutant to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, a public comment period is not required (for a list of these SSOAs, see 326 IAC 2-1.1-3(d)). However, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.1-3(a)(1)(E), for those SSOAs that have a limited potential to emit for any regulated pollutant of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more, a New Source Review (NSR) Permit for approval to construct and a thirty (30) day public comment period is required. The final issuance of any SSOA is appealable. With the exception of coal mining and some stone crushing SSOAs there is no annual fee required, but sources are required to file an annual Compliance Notification. Sources are not required to renew their SSOA.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-9-1(i), a SSOA does not relieve the Permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of any other applicable federal, state, or local rules, or any New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60, or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63.

As of June 5, 2015, there were 788 currently permitted Source Specific Operating Agreement (SSOA) sources. To date in FY15 (July 1, 2014 – June 5, 2015), there were SSOAs issued to 29 sources.

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LEGISLATIVE REPORT ON CFO/CAFO ACTIVITIES FY 2014

Senate Resolution 2512-2007

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management's (IDEM) Office of Land Quality administers the animal feeding operation regulatory program in Indiana. This program includes permitting, compliance monitoring and enforcement activities for 1,163 Confined Feeding Operations (CFOs) and 682 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) for a total of 1,845 operations subject to permitting and inspection. In accordance with Senate Resolution 2512, the below information is provided by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management for the time period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

Permit Type	Reason for Inspection	Number of Inspections
CFO	Paperwork Certificate of Completion (CoC) Follow-Up	20
	Compliance Assistance	10
	Construction	56
	Complaint Inspection	7
	Follow-Up Inspection	19
	Routine Inspection	237
	Spill Response Inspection	1
	Voidance	99
	Other (permit, enforcement, site status...)	37
	Total	486
CAFO	Paperwork (CoC) Follow-Up	10
	Compliance Assistance	16
	Construction	110
	Complaint Inspection	16
	Follow-Up Inspection	17
	Routine Inspection	108
	Spill Response Inspection	3
	Voidance	4
	Other (permit, enforcement, site status...)	14
	Total	298
CFO/CAFO Totals	Paperwork (CoC) Follow-Up	30
	Compliance Assistance	26
	Construction	166
	Complaint Inspection	23
	Follow-Up Inspection	36
	Routine Inspection	345
	Spill Response Inspection	4
	Voidance	103
	Other (permit, enforcement, site status...)	51
	Total	784

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CFO and CAFO Violations Cited from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

Permit Type	Citation/Violation	Number of Violations
CFO	Approval and Performance Standards	14
	Discharge and Spill Requirements	1
	Land Application Records	74
	Operating Records	95
	Operational Standards	40
	Land Application	13
	Total	237
CAFO	Approval and Performance Standards	9
	Discharge and Spill Requirements	3
	Land Application Records	15
	Operating Records	19
	Operational Standards	28
	Land Application	6
	Total	80
CFO/CAFO Totals	Approval and Performance Standards	23
	Discharge and Spill Requirements	4
	Land Application Records	89
	Operating Records	114
	Operational Standards	68
	Land Application	19
	Total	317

Permitting Activities: CFO and CAFO Application Details from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

Application Type	Received	Issued	Denied*	Withdrawn
CFO Approval Applications	107	96	0	7
CFO Permit Construction Applications*	0	0	0	0
Large CAFOs	73	69	0	5
Med. CAFOs	33	26	0	2
Small CAFOs	1	1	0	0
Total Construction Applications	107	96	0	7
Individual NPDES CAFO Permit Coverage Application	0	0	0	0
Large CAFOs	0	0	0	0
Med. CAFOs	0	0	0	0
Small CAFOs	0	0	0	0
Individual NPDES CAFO Permit Renewal Application	2	0	0	1
Large CAFOs	2	0	0	1
Med. CAFOs	0	0	0	0
Small CAFOs	0	0	0	0
Total Other NPDES Permit Applications	2	0	0	1
All Application Totals	109	96	0	8

**Withdrawn will not equal for the year due to applications received prior to July 1, 2014 being withdrawn in this reporting year.*

NOTE: The designation of a large, medium, or small CAFO in this table is for numbers of animals only. None have an NPDES CAFO Coverage Permit. We only have two (2) farms with an NPDES Permit.

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CFO and CAFO Enforcement Actions and Penalties Enforcement Actions and Penalties from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

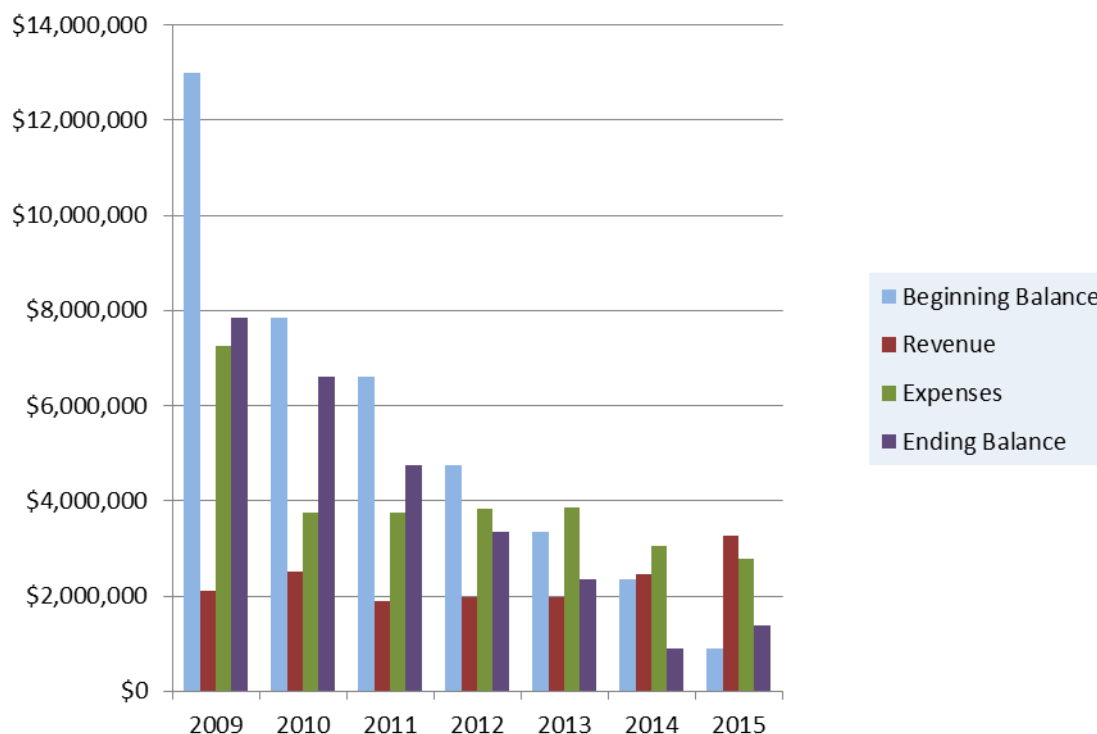
Notice of Violation Issued			
CFO			17
CAFO			2
Total			19
Agreed Orders			
	Water Quality	Construction Requirements	Permit/Approval Conditions
CFO	4	6	8
CAFO	0	1	0
Totals	4	7	8
Civil Penalties			
	Water Quality	Construction Requirements	Permit/Approval Conditions
CFO	\$78,000	\$18,550	\$92,600
CAFO	0	\$7,000	0
Totals	\$78,000	\$25,550	\$92,600
Total Agreed Orders and Civil Penalties			
CFO	18	\$189,150	
CAFO	1	\$7,000	
Totals	19	\$196,150	

Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund Report IC
13-25-4-25

The Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Trust Fund) continues to have greater financial demands placed on it than what the income will support. In FY 2015, the total revenue from cost recovery, enforcement penalties and hazardous waste disposal tax was \$3,277,725. The expenses for the Trust Fund include the State Cleanup Program (SCP) management of remediation of hazardous substances contaminated sites, Superfund Federal Government matching money for cleanup of sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL or Superfund), and long-term operation and maintenance of sites completing the Superfund process. Total expenses for FY 2015 were \$2,788,655. This left a year-end balance of \$1,383,076.

While revenue exceeded expenses during FY 2015, it is expected that the revenue during FY 2016 will return to previous normal levels and that the expenses covered by the Trust Fund will return to previous normal levels, which exceed revenues. Expenses are forecasted to increase for FY 2016, based in part upon the potential listing of two new Superfund sites. Listing of these sites will require increased dedication of funds to cover the Superfund match money for the listing of the new Superfund sites. The following graph depicts the declining balance trend for the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund.

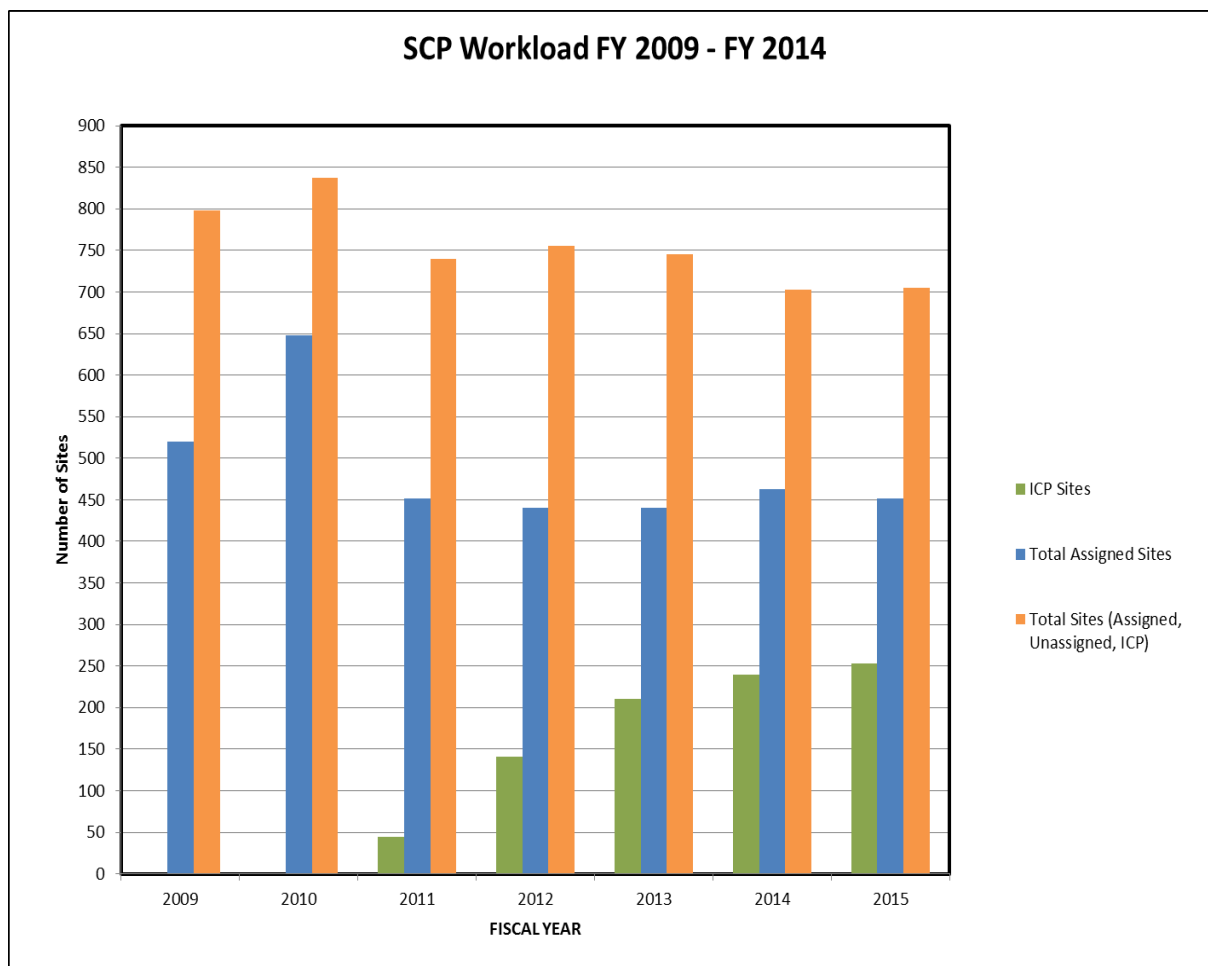
HSRTF Balance and Revenue Trend (FY 2009 – 2015)



The following is a description of the State Cleanup Program (SCP) activities that are supported by the Trust Fund. The bar graph below depicts the total number of hazardous substance and petroleum contaminated sites being managed by the State Cleanup Program under the Trust Fund.

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The SCP is an enforcement program in the Remediation Branch of the Office of Land Quality. The role of the SCP is to manage the remediation and closure of hazardous substances and petroleum contaminated sites not eligible to be managed by the Federal Superfund Program or by the IDEM Leaking Underground Storage Tank or Excess Liability Trust Fund Sections. Common examples of SCP sites include current and former dry cleaners, current and former manufacturing facilities, petroleum pipelines, refineries, and petroleum bulk storage facilities. The sites within the SCP range from less than a quarter acre of contaminated area to ground water impacted areas well over a mile in length. Typical contaminant exposure risks associated with sites in SCP are contaminated residential and municipal wells, contaminated indoor air of residential homes or contaminated surface waters and waterway sediments.

The SCP is partially financially self-sustaining through the ability to recover operating costs. SCP operating and management costs are recovered and placed back into the Trust Fund and included as a revenue stream for the Trust Fund. In FY 2015 \$999,406 was recovered from responsible parties by SCP.

In addition to the normal work load and normal cost recovery, the SCP also works with the Attorney General's Office to obtain financial claims through bankruptcy proceedings and other legal settlements to affect cleanup of contaminated sites. From 2008 to 2015, SCP and the Attorney General's Office have filed more than \$33 million in environmental claims during bankruptcy and other enforcement related legal proceedings and successfully received approximately \$16 million to be used for cleanup of these sites to mitigate impacts to human health and the environment.

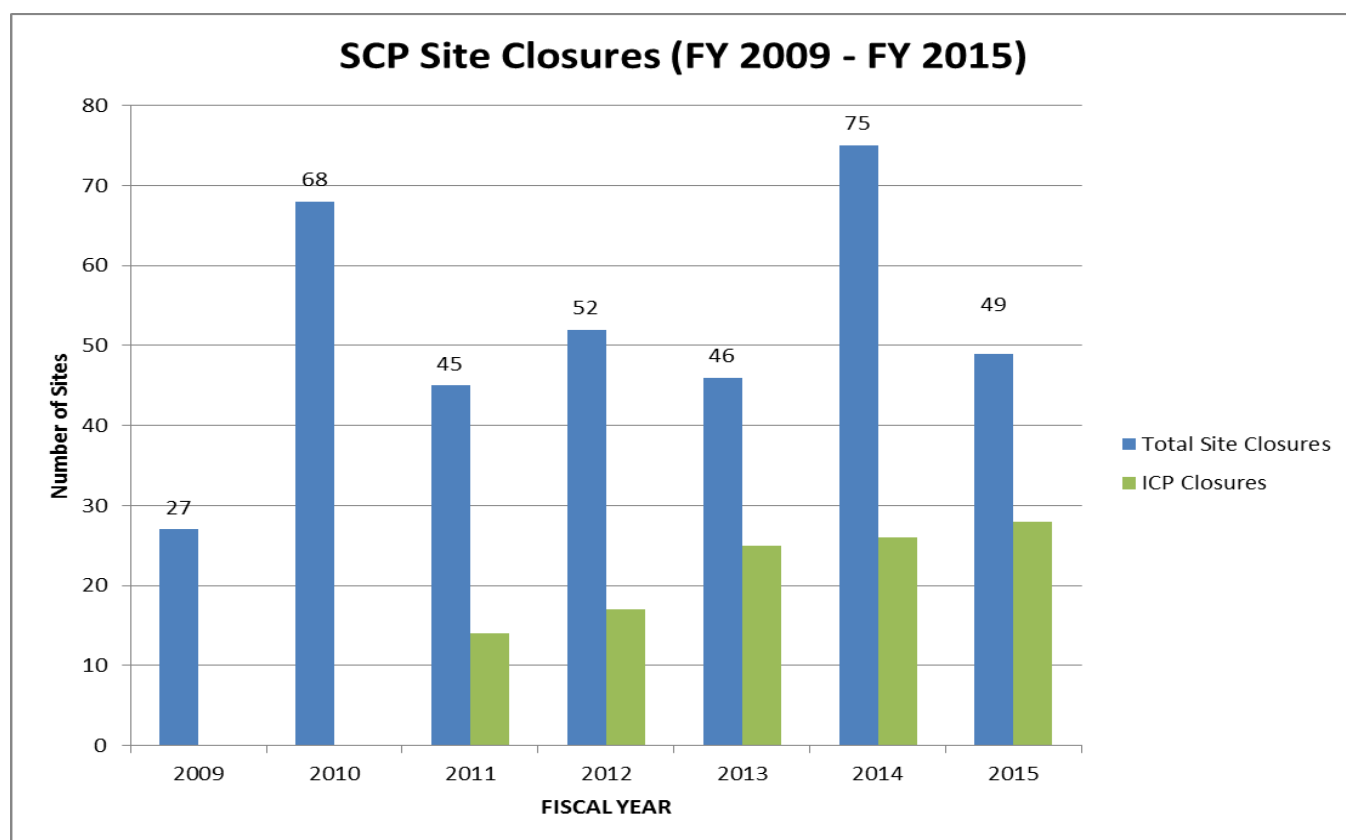
Over the last six years, FY 2009 to FY 2015, SCP has seen a stable trend in the total number of sites requiring remediation oversight. However, during that time SCP has experienced an increase in the number of high priority sites assigned to project management staff for remediation oversight. During FY 2012, SCP developed a self-implementing

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closure process to address the backlog of low and medium priority sites that could not be assigned to project management staff due to staffing shortages and the increase of high priority sites. This responsible party self-implementing closure process is called the Independent Closure Process (ICP). The ICP has created a structured process for low priority sites to close with no direct management oversight, with only quality assurance auditing by the SCP. This has allowed the SCP to more effectively and efficiently manage its high priority work load and concentrate its efforts on high-priority sites contaminated by hazardous substances. However, from FY 2012 to FY 2015, the total number of sites managed through the ICP has grown from 50 sites to nearly 250 sites. This has required increased administrative cost for SCP and the HSRTF. It is expected that the total number of sites will continue to increase during FY 2016.

As of the close of FY 2015, the SCP had 452 high and medium priority sites assigned to SCP project managers, and 253 low priority sites assigned to the ICP. During FY 2015, the SCS completed closure of 49 sites while receiving a total of 64 new sites. The SCP has overseen the closure of 551 sites since January 1, 2005.



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Waste Tire Annual Report **July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015**

The Waste Tire Management Fund

Indiana Code (IC) 13-20-13-8 establishes the Waste Tire Management Fund (WTMF) to support Indiana's Waste Tire Management Program. The WTMF includes the remediation and removal of improperly disposed waste tires, promotion of the utilization of processed tire products, and the provision of financial assistance to reduce waste tire generation. Management of the WTMF was transferred from the Office of Lieutenant Governor to IDEM on July 1, 2007. Table 1 represents the revenue and expenditures administered through the fund for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2015.

Table 1: Revenue and Expenditures

Fiscal Year	Fee Revenue	IDEM Grants	IDEM Cleanups
2008*	\$1,596,240	\$292,644	\$0
2009*	\$1,623,795	\$1,000,000	\$592,705
2010*	\$2,299,645	\$0	\$0
2011*	\$1,380,044	\$0	\$0
2012*	\$1,325,612	\$0	\$779,873
2013*	\$1,362,464	\$210,679	\$0
2014*	\$1,568,844	\$0	\$0
2015	\$1,571,211	\$0	\$0
* July 1, XXXX through June 30, XXXX			

Suspension of Waste Tire Management Grant Program

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has temporarily suspended the grant program. Due to the suspension of the grant program, no projects were funded and no money was expended for FY 2015. Estimates of money required to meet grant requests or recommended changes to the program will not be provided through this annual report until the grant program is reestablished. This report will only review the WTMF as related to the management of waste tires through this program.

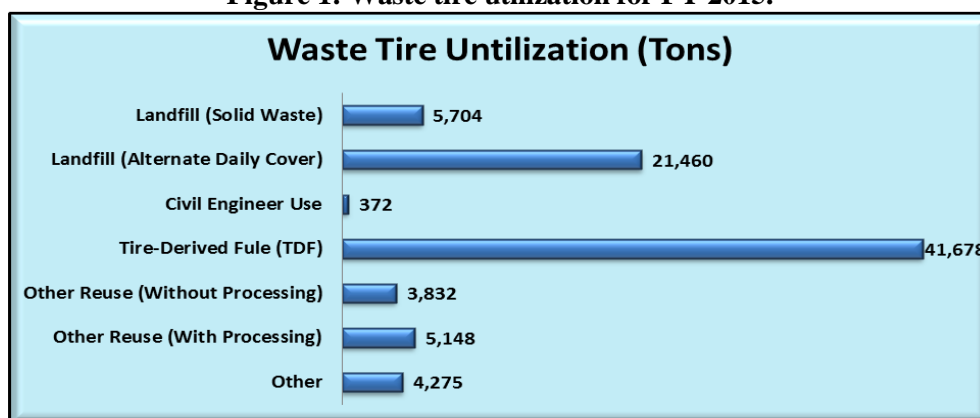
The Waste Tire Management Program

The Office of Land Quality (OLQ) is responsible for regulating waste tire management activities. Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 329 15 provides the framework for the 58 transporters, 18 processors, and 4 storage facilities that maintain waste tire registrations.

More than 66 million passenger tire equivalents (PTEs) were received by waste tire processors. Figure 1 shows how waste tires were utilized from January to December of 2015.

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Figure 1: Waste tire utilization for FY 2015.



The following sections detail the registration program that is supported by the WTMF:

Waste Tire Transporters

Waste tire transporters that haul waste tires within Indiana are required to pay the \$25 application fee for a 5-year registration. There is an annual \$25 operating fee but no renewal fees. Transporters must also maintain a financial assurance mechanism of at least \$10,000. Transporters must annually report the number of waste tires hauled. A list of currently registered transporters with IDEM may be found online at: http://www.in.gov/idem/wastetire/files/wt_transporters.pdf.

Waste Tire Processors Facilities

The application and renewal fee for a 5-year waste tire processing registration is \$200. There are no annual operating fees for waste tire processing facilities. They must annually report the number of tires processed and how the waste tires are utilized. If a processor accumulates more than 1,000 tires, they must also register as a storage site.

Waste Tire Storage Facilities

Waste tire storage is limited to 1,000 tires outdoors or 2,000 tires indoors without needing a permit. Waste tire storage sites must register if they plan on storing waste tires above those limits. The application has a \$500 application fee, a \$500 annual operating fee, and they must establish financial assurance. The financial assurance is based on third-party cleanup costs for the volume of material stored on the site. There are no renewal fees for storage sites.

A list of waste tire processors and storage facilities currently registered is available at: http://www.in.gov/idem/wastetire/files/wt_processors_and_storage.pdf. Registration applications, annual reporting forms, and manifest forms for transporters, processors, and storage facilities are available at: <http://www.in.gov/idem/wastetire/2336.htm>.

Compliance and Enforcement

Enforcement actions are initiated by OLQ to correct violations, assure facility compliance, and facilitate clean-up of tire dumps that represent a threat to human health and the environment. There were 12 new cases opened by IDEM's enforcement staff regarding waste tire violations in FY 2015. The new cases were 10 open dumps, 1 registered processor/storage site with violations, and 1 registered transporter/processor/storage site with violations.

Major sources of waste tires are subject to OLQ compliance inspections for proper waste tire management practices. These include vehicle maintenance facilities, transportation companies, new and used tire dealers, tire retreading plants, and auto salvage operations.

Although waste tire generators or sources are not required to register with OLQ, IC 13-20-14 has waste tire management

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requirements for specific operations.

New tire retailers are required to accept the same number of waste tires that are replaced by new tires purchased by the consumer. A handling charge is collected by the dealer for this service, in addition to a \$0.25/tire new tire fee. All sources of waste tires are responsible for delivery of their tires to an approved processing facility. This service is provided by registered waste tire transporters. All major sources of waste tires are required to maintain records of waste tire manifests that document proper waste tire management.

Goals

IDEM has established multiple goals to address waste tire management problems in Indiana. Those goals are to promote demand for the most valuable tire-derived products, clean up illegal tire piles, and provide proactive compliance assistance to the industry. IDEM is committed to:

- Evaluating existing approaches, authorities, and efforts to properly manage waste tires and continue efforts for waste tire cleanups.
- Working with other Indiana agencies to promote additional uses and establish standards that support the use of tire materials in beneficial reuse projects.
- Working with prospective Indiana companies and institutions to explore opportunities to utilize waste tires in an environmentally sound manner to recover resources or energy.

For more information about waste tires in Indiana and recycling resources, please visit www.recycle.in.gov.

Indiana Household Hazardous Waste Grant Program Annual Report

IC 13-20-20-12

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance (OPPTA), provided technical assistance to Indiana local units of government for the development and operation of household hazardous waste (HHW) and conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste (CESQG) collection programs.

Suspension of HHW Grant Program

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management in December of 2008 suspended state-funded grant programs for local government recycling projects, including the Household Hazardous Waste Grant Program. Due to the suspension of the grant program, no local government projects were funded in 2011 and no money was expended through the grant program. Until the grant program is re-instated, no estimate of money required to meet grant requests or recommended changes to the program will be provided through this annual report. IDEM continues to provide technical assistance to Indiana residents, local government and businesses on HHW and CESQG collection and management issues, including household pharmaceutical and sharps waste management.

Technical Assistance and Support

The following sections provide brief updates on IDEM technical assistance, educational activities informing residents and businesses about ways to reduce HHW and CESQG generation and improper disposal, and the operations of Indiana HHW programs:

Indiana HHW Task Force

IDEM continues to work with the Indiana Household Hazardous Waste Task Force, Inc. (IHHWTF), solid waste management districts (SWMD) and communities to address HHW issues throughout the state. With IDEM's technical assistance, the Task Force promotes the proper, environmentally-safe collection, recycling, and disposal of household hazardous waste. Its 53 members include SWMDs, cities, towns, counties and companies that manage or provide HHW services.

Pharmaceuticals

The proper disposal of expired or unwanted medicines is an issue that has received increasing concern among the public, the medical community, environmentalists and governmental agencies in recent years. Products of concern include prescription, over-the-counter medications, and personal care products.

Improper disposal of medicines presents both a public safety and environmental hazard. Studies conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) have shown that pharmaceuticals are present in our lakes and streams. Expired or unwanted medicines, if flushed down the toilet or drain, are a source of pollution in wastewater. Because sewage treatment plants are not designed to deal with pharmaceutical waste, these chemicals can be released into streams, lakes, and groundwater and affect fish and other aquatic wildlife. In 2013, IDEM provided technical assistance to communities, SWMDs, and organizations to establish pharmaceutical collection programs. Indiana collection programs reported collecting 18.5 tons of household pharmaceutical waste in 2011. Additionally, 40 Marsh pharmacies collected nearly 29,958 vials of pharmaceuticals from 3,148 persons during spring and fall events. On September 17, 2012 the Attorney General also launched the Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force, a group of individuals representing pharmaceutical, medical, solid and hazardous waste, and governmental interests. The Task Force evaluated and discussed the evolving issue of household pharmaceutical waste disposal and the drug abuse epidemic in Indiana. The Task Force is currently expanding take back collection programs throughout the state. Information on the task force is available on IDEM's Website at <http://www.in.gov/idem/recycle/2343.htm>.

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HHW Collection around the state

Household hazardous waste programs collect waste that otherwise would be improperly disposed by dumping in a ditch, poured down drains or storm sewers, or disposed in landfills. Thirty-nine HHW programs, serving 77 percent of Indiana residents, provided IDEM HHW collection information for 2012. As of 2012, the Solid Waste Management Districts implemented a new data collection tracking method using the ReTRAC program. Data from 2013 is currently being compiled. The results from 2012 are offered herein as a reference. More materials were likely collected in 2013 than in 2012. Information on local HHW collection programs can be found at <http://www.in.gov/idem/recycle/2351.htm>.

Most programs that provide HHW services also collect problem materials because of the lack of other means of disposal for these materials and because of increased public demand for collection services. Problem materials include mercury and mercury-containing items, used oil, electronics, tires, appliances, unwanted medicines, and sharps. These problem materials contain toxic or hazardous components that are difficult to dispose of safely, and improper disposal can create environmental and health hazards (see chart above).

Conclusion

IDEM technical support and grants have provided important support for the growth of HHW programs and services in Indiana. HHW programs educate residents on safe storage and management of household chemicals which helps prevent accidental poisoning of children and household accidents. HHW programs provide a way for residents to safely dispose of used motor oil, gasoline, pesticides and other hazardous products used in the home, making homes safer and reducing hazards for fire fighters. The hazardous and problem waste collected and properly disposed by HHW programs is diverted from disposal in Indiana lakes, streams, storm drains, and ravines, reducing pollution and clean-up cost for Indiana communities. For more information on IDEM HHW reduction efforts, visit www.recycle.in.gov.

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Annual Recycling Report: IC 4-23-5.5-6

The Recycling Market Development Program (RMDP) established under IC 4-23-5.5-14 provides financial and technical assistance to help Indiana businesses increase recyclable material manufacturing capacity, as well as increase the use of recycled content products. Promoting the concept of collecting, using, and producing recycled materials in Indiana is a means of supporting the agency's initiatives of job creation and economic stability leading to environmental stewardship of natural resources.

Recycling Market Development Grants

In 2014, Indiana released a total of \$600,000 for grants to aid private businesses to purchase equipment specifically needed to remanufacture recyclable materials into finished products or industrial feedstocks. The following grants were awarded at the November 5, 2014 Recycling Market Development Board meeting:

- **GreenCycle of Indiana Inc. in Marion County:** \$150,000 towards the purchase of an electrically-operated tub grinder to expand its mulch and composting operation, enabling it to increase product sales and meet market demand. The electric grinder is capable of grinding between 100 to 150 tons per hour and will increase processing capacity by 140,000 tons per year without increasing fuel consumption. The company plans to hire two new employees.
- **Petoskey Plastics Inc. in Blackford County:** \$175,000 towards the purchase of equipment to expand its sorting operation and enable the removal of contaminants in bales of stretch film feedstock and increase plant output. Petoskey Plastics estimates it will be able to process an additional 7,921 tons per year of commingled and contaminated plastic scrap. The company plans to hire 16 new employees.
- **Reflective Industries LLC in Blackford County:** \$150,000 towards the purchase of an electronic energy-efficient dryer with an industrial vacuum. The company processes waste glass from the food and beverage industry as well as the automotive industry. Operations involve collecting, sorting, crushing, and sizing. The new equipment will allow contamination to be removed from the smallest glass particles to meet customer specifications for moisture and dust. This crushed glass is used in new glass products and an ingredient in the production of fiberglass. Reflective Industries estimates that 16,000 tons of glass, 500 tons of paper and 700 tons of steel can be recycled as a result of the project instead of being sent to a landfill. The company plans to hire four new employees.
- **Technology Recyclers LLC in Marion County:** \$125,000 towards the purchase of equipment, including a shredder, feeder, pit conveyor and baler. Through the company's education efforts during the past three years, it has established itself as a recycler for 282 companies that were previously landfilling their e-waste. Technology Recyclers estimates that 5,570 tons of e-waste scraps, including aluminum, plastic, steel, and circuit boards, are being diverted from the waste stream. The new equipment system will enable the e-waste recycler to more precisely sort material and process much larger items. The company plans to hire 13 new employees.

Funding and Revenue

Funding for the Program comes from the Solid Waste Management Fee--a \$0.50 per ton charge on final disposal of solid waste at a landfill or incinerator. The Solid Waste Management Fund receives \$0.25, and the other half of the Solid Waste Management Fee is deposited in a separate fund: the Recycling Promotion Assistance Fund (RPAF), which supports the RMDP. Funding decisions for the RMDP projects are approved by the Recycling Market Development Board.

In 2008, IDEM suspended many state-funded grant and loan programs, including those for business and community recycling grants. In 2010, limited funding was released each fiscal year thereafter for business recycling grants through the RPAF. Community recycling grants, funded through the Solid Waste Management Fund, remain suspended, including those for schools and local governments.

The revenue from Solid Waste Management fee allocations received for the RPAF for projected FY 2015 was \$2,247,9361. Loan repayments received for FY 2015 totaled \$214,286.

For more information about recycling in Indiana and recycling resources, please visit the *Recycle Indiana* website at <http://www.in.gov/recycle/index.htm>.

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Pollution Prevention Report: IC 13-27-6

The Pollution Prevention and Recycling Program of the Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance (OPPTA) in the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) is submitting this report to the Indiana General Assembly as required by Indiana Code 13-27-6. This report describes Indiana's Pollution Prevention (P2) activities and the measurable reduction results from 2013 efforts when those results are available. The various P2 programs are summarized in the following categories: voluntary reduction programs, technical assistance, partnerships, reports, awards, grants, and education and training programs.

It is important to note that IDEM is continually seeking the most effective method for measuring the positive impact of pollution prevention activities. Currently IDEM uses surveys, annual reports from voluntary recognition program members, and final reports from grantees to measure pollution prevention progress and results. These tools do not capture all achievements resulting from pollution prevention efforts, but they are determined to be the best available tools for IDEM at this time.

Voluntary Recognition Programs

To encourage Indiana entities to pursue better environmental management practices, the P2 section offers recognition for participating in the Indiana Environmental Stewardship Program, Indiana CLEAN Community Challenge, and the Five Star Recognition Program.

The Indiana Environmental Stewardship Program (ESP) is a performance-based recognition program for Indiana businesses. Each participating business has implemented an environmental management system, maintains a positive compliance record, and commits to at least one environmental improvement initiative each year. Participants are provided with regulatory benefits, reduced record keeping, advanced notice of routine inspections, and expedited permitting. In 2013, the forty-six member facilities realized reductions in the following:

- Material Use 437,421.8 pounds.
- Water usage by 7,416,124 gallons.
- Energy usage by 7,563,409 kilowatt hours and 84,088 MMBtu.
- Land and habitat conservation by 578.2 acres.
- Air emissions by 18,729,496 pounds of GHGs and 18,104 pounds of VOCs.
- Non-hazardous waste by 6,785,397 pounds and 2,462,472 pound increase in recycling.
- Hazardous Waste by 54,446 pounds.

Similar to ESP, the CLEAN Community Challenge is a technical assistance and recognition program for units of local government. CLEAN encourages communities to identify the environmental impacts from municipal operations and create a management plan focused on continual environmental improvement. Total membership in December 2014 was thirteen municipalities. These members have committed to continuous environmental improvement by identifying the potential environmental impacts associated with municipal operations and implementing plans to proactively manage those impacts. Designated communities are required to submit an annual performance report which describes the progress made and hurdles overcome on their environmental projects for the year. To date, total reductions reported in 2014 include:

- 429,030 pounds prevented/reduced
- 11,604 Kwh of electric consumption reduced
- 1,006 trees planted
- 1,908 feet/.36 miles of walking trails developed
- 43% reduction in response time to municipal water leaks
- One (1) Disaster Debris Management Plan developed
- One (1) large log jam removed decreasing flooding

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- One (1) salt containment structure built reducing amount of salt being discharged into water of the State of Indiana

The Five Star Environmental Recognition Program for Child Care Facilities recognizes facilities that go above and beyond the requirements of environmental, health, and safety regulations. The program helps child care providers take steps to reduce and eliminate hazards that can cause permanent, long term developmental problems in young children. Fifty-seven child care providers participated in the program in 2014.

Partnerships

The Partners for Pollution Prevention, in cooperation with IDEM, held four meetings during 2014 for Indiana entities to share pollution prevention strategies. One of these meetings was the Sixteenth Annual Pollution Prevention Conference and Trade Show. The day's agenda centered on the theme "Pollution Prevention Going Global" and allowed speakers to share information on adopting pollution prevention into everyday business operations. In addition to these ongoing educational opportunities, the Partners' members annually report on the results of their pollution prevention initiatives.

The annual reporting deadline for 2014 reductions is on Sept. 1 2015. Total reductions reported by members in 2014 include:

Air Emissions (lbs/yr)	CO2	685,835,928
	SOx	2,700,000
	PM	500,000
Solid Waste (lbs/yr)		8,080,204
Water Usage (gallons/yr)		741,550,587
Non-Hazardous Material (lbs/yr)		686,340
Hazardous Material (lbs/yr)		261,134
Hazardous Waste (lbs/yr)		77,101,907
Electricity (kwh)		40,204,346
Coal (lbs)		100,000,000
Wind Purchased (kwh)		19,260,000
Recycled (lbs/yr)		149,807,340
Cost Savings		\$532,821

Indiana E-Cycle

The Indiana E-Waste Statute (IC 13-20.5) created an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program, known as Indiana E-Cycle, under which manufacturers of video display devices (VDDs) are required to collect and recycle e-waste from covered entities (Indiana households, small businesses, and public schools). The statute requires that manufacturers of VDDs that offer their products for sale to Indiana households annually register with and report to IDEM. Each year these manufacturers are required to collect and recycle 60 percent by weight equivalent of the total weight of VDDs they sold to Indiana households during the previous twelve months. They can collect and recycle a broader range of products of any brand, known as covered electronic devices (CEDs), to meet their obligation.

Results from Program Year 5 are as follows:

- 93 registered manufacturers;
- 166 registered brands of video display devices;
- 134 registered collectors;
- 282 registered collection sites;
- 71 registered recyclers;
- 61% of registered manufacturers met or exceeded their recycling obligation;
- and 19,314,398 actual pounds of e-waste recycled (2.93 lbs/capita).

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Governor's Awards for Environmental Excellence

The Indiana Governor's Awards for Environmental Excellence provide recognition to manufacturers, businesses, organizations, vendors, educators, and dedicated individuals for their outstanding environmental initiatives. These awards recognize Indiana's leaders who have implemented outstanding environmental strategies into their operations and decision-making processes. By seeking out and utilizing innovative environmental practices, facilities/programs reduce waste, save money, and contribute greatly to Indiana's environmental protection efforts, as well as benefit the health and welfare of Indiana's communities and the state as a whole.

Awards categories include: Energy/Renewable Resources, Five Years' Continuous Improvement, Greening the Government, Land Use, Outreach or Education, Pollution Prevention, and Recycling/Reuse.

In 2014, a total of nine Indiana businesses were given awards.

Grants

In 2014 IDEM received a grant from the U.S. EPA to Demonstrate Water Preservation and Pollution Prevention in Indiana. This initiative, referred to as the Water Preservation and Pollution Prevention Program (WP4) was developed to assist facility teams in base-lining their water-related systems and identifying opportunities to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle water. Four industrial water users were selected in coordination with an outside vendor who used more than one million gallons of water per month within an area with a Publically Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Outcomes reported from the WP4 assessments include:

- 166,500,000 identified potential water usage reduction (gallons/year)
- 166,200,000 identified potential waste water reduction (gallons/year)
- \$1,167,634 Total Potential Annualized Cost Savings (\$/year)

In 2014, IDEM received a grant to conduct Economy, Energy, and Environment Assessments (E3). This is Indiana's first E3 Program. The assessments include Lean Value Stream Mapping (VSM) Training and Assessment, Environmental Waste Stream Mapping Training and Assessment, Carbon Footprint Analysis, Facility Energy Assessment and Intro to Energy / Environmental Management Systems Training, and also Follow-up assistance to develop an action plan for implementation of recommendations resulting from assessments. The grant is still in progress; however the results from the first E3 assessments reported the following outcomes:

- \$174,487+ in savings from Key Lean Opportunities
- \$145,800+ in Energy Savings Opportunities (Lighting, Compressed Air, HVAC)
- \$239,000+ in savings from W.A.S.T.E Stream Opportunities (Waste water/ soap alternative, Reuse of RO reject for cooling tower)

Indiana's Clean Vessel Act (CVA) pumpout grant program allows a public or private marina to receive a reimbursement of up to 75% for the purchase and installation of a pumpout. Installing such a system at Indiana marinas will provide boaters with a proper method to dispose of their sewage and thus prevent it from entering Indiana's waters. In fiscal year 2014, grants awarded totaled \$362,036.

Indiana's Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIGP) provides grant funds for the construction, renovation, and maintenance of tie-up facilities with features for transient boaters, which are vessels 26 feet or more in length and stay less than 10 days. The grant allows for reimbursement of up to 75% for the purchase and installation of transient docks. These new facilities will allow boaters to come on shore to remove their sewage and enjoy the regional establishments. In fiscal year 2014, grants awarded totaled \$52,785.

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Education and Training Programs

OPPTA provides pollution prevention education and training to Indiana schools and universities, the regulated industry, and general public.

66 IDEM staff visited 91 schools and reached over 13,384 Hoosier children during 2015. A variety of topics were covered including nonpoint source water pollution, recycling, and landfill construction.

Another educational initiative is the Volunteer Idling Program (VIP). This program encourages businesses and industries to reduce the amount of fuel burned during unnecessary idling. The VIP Challenge is a pledge that commits manufacturers and fleet owners to reduce idling in their operations and on their campuses. In 2014, the 34 VIP partners continued to go beyond regulatory requirements to reduce unnecessary idling, improve fuel conservation and limit emissions to the environment.

Conclusion

IDEM continues to make progress implementing the Indiana Industrial Pollution Prevention and Safe Materials Act. P2&R focuses on continually improving the programs' effectiveness to reduce pollution and accurately measuring reduction results. At this time, IDEM does not see a need for additional legislation in this area. For additional information on the state of Indiana's P2 Programs please call (800) 988-7901.

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Compliance Advisory Panel Report: IC 13-28-3
CTAP Activities July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

The federal Clean Air Act requires states to provide compliance assistance. IC 13-28-3 further defines Indiana's implementation of compliance assistance through the Compliance and Technical Assistance Program (CTAP) which has expanded assistance to all environmental programs: air, land and water.

CTAP activities are tracked and the following metrics help to measure program success and staff performance.

Internal program metrics for calendar year 2015 (results as of June 30, 2015):

	<i>2014 Goal</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Percentage of Goal</i>
<i>Site Visits</i>	250	192	77%
<i>Potential Customers</i>	1,356	2,131	157%

Agency metrics:

<i>FY 2014 Goal: 300 site visits/year (average rolling total)</i>	<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>
<i>Average Rolling Total of CTAP Site visits</i>	290	266	243	222

Compliance and Technical Assistance Numbers:

- 1,225 total phone contacts

792 Air	98 Water
190 Land	145 Multi-Media/ Misc. Assistance

- 225 Site Visits
- Presented information at 23 events to 1,403 attendees

Additional Technical Assistance Provided:

- Provided assistance to the ESP and CLEAN community programs.
- Updated the Indiana Small Business Guide to Environmental, Safety, and Health.
- Worked with IDEM and other state Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs (SBEAP) on several compliance and permitting initiatives. Partnerships are numerous and include the Clean Yard Program, Tire Retailer, Street Sweepings, Secondary Containment and UST Red Tag outreach with OLQ; Asbestos, Collision Repair, Degreasing, Chrome Electroplating, and Boiler MACT guidance with OAQ; and Net DMR, and Antidegradation guidance and outreach with OWQ.
- Promoted cooperation between IDEM and regulated entities.
- CTAP Follow-up Letters: Follow-up letters clarify requirements to the customer and can be used to demonstrate the customer is proactively pursuing compliance to IDEM inspectors.
- Continued to manage Small Business Regulatory Coordinator duties as described in IC 4-22-2-28.1.

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Mercury Switches in End of Life Vehicles Activities: IC 13-20-17.7

This program was established to remove mercury switches from end of life vehicles processed in Indiana by motor vehicle recyclers. Implementation of this program addresses the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Electric Arc Furnace Steel making facilities.

IC 13-20-17.7-2 requires IDEM to prepare an annual report that includes the number of mercury switches collected from end of life vehicles and the amount of mercury collected.

Mercury Switches Activities July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015

Total Number of Mercury Switches Collected from End of Life Vehicles	15,165 switches
Total Amount of Mercury Collected	33.36 pounds

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E-Waste Report IC 13-20.5-7-4

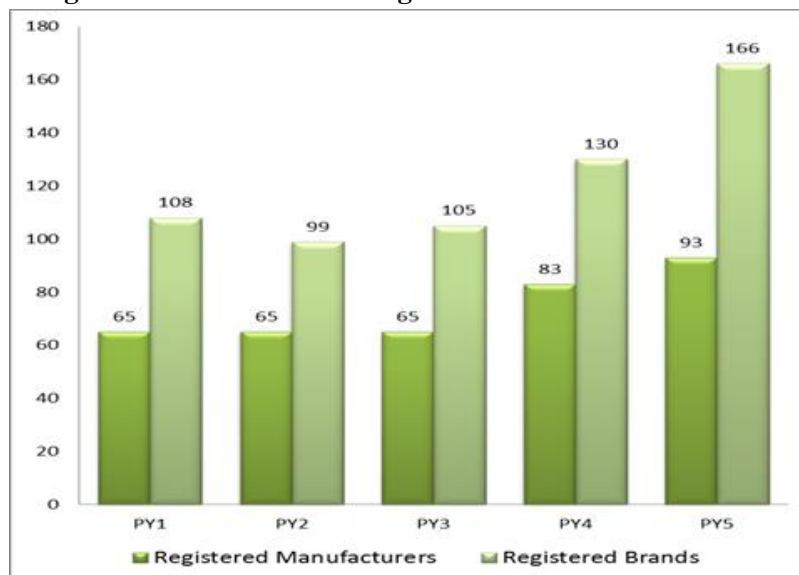
Recycling electronics (e-cycling) conserves natural resources through the recovery of valuable materials from electronics that are no longer wanted. The recovered materials, including glass, plastic, and precious metals, can be used in the manufacturing process to make new products. The use of recycled feedstock rather than virgin materials in manufacturing results in less energy usage, less pollution, reduced emissions, and saves resources because fewer raw materials need to be extracted from the Earth. E-cycling also creates jobs for professional recyclers, many of which have facilities located in Indiana.

The Indiana E-Waste Law (IC 13-20.5) established a state-wide program for the collection and recycling of electronic waste (e-waste), which was branded as Indiana E-Cycle in 2013. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) manages the program. Amongst other responsibilities, the law states that the department shall:

1. Adopt forms for use by manufacturers, collectors, and recyclers for all registration statements, certifications, and reports required by the law;
2. Establish procedures for receipt and maintenance of the registration statements and certifications filed with the department under IC 13-20.5-1; and
3. Make statements and certifications easily available to manufacturers, retailers, and the public.

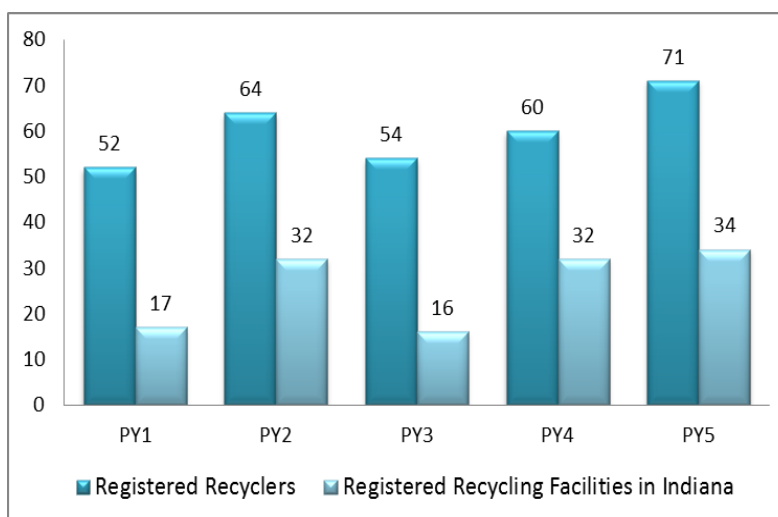
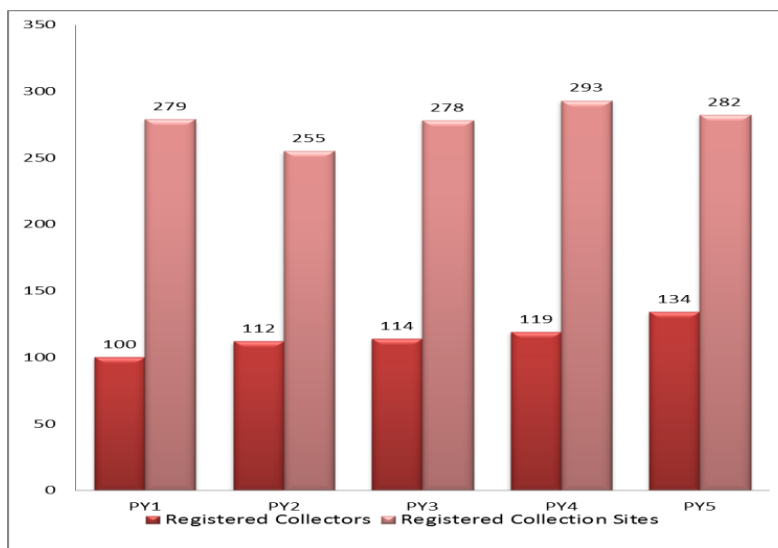
2015 is the sixth year of Indiana E-Cycle. This report summarizes the first five years of the program. In Program Year 5 (PY5), manufacturers collectively funded the recycling of 19,314,398 pounds of covered electronic devices, again exceeding their recycling obligation before the addition of incentives. A 50% incentive is applied to each pound collected from non-metropolitan counties in Indiana; a 10% incentive is applied to each pound de-manufactured at a recycling facility in the State. The vast majority of the weight recycled as part of the program continues to be collected from metropolitan counties in the state. 78% of manufacturers registered for PY5 submitted annual reports and 61% of recyclers registered for PY5 submitted annual reports.

Registration numbers for Program Years 1 – 5 are as follows:



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Summary of Information in the Annual Reports Submitted by Manufacturers and Recyclers

A 50% incentive is earned for collecting CEDs from non-metropolitan counties in the State and a 10% incentive is earned for recycling CEDs at a registered facility in Indiana. These incentives can be combined- each pound of CED collected from a non-metropolitan county and recycled at an in-state recycling facility is counted as 1.6 pounds recycled. Figures 1 and 2 show how many pounds of CEDs were recycled by manufacturers registered in PY5 and the previous program years that submitted annual reports. Program Year 5 annual reports were not received from 20 of the 93 manufacturers that were registered last year.

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Figure 1: Covered Electronic Devices Recycled by Registered Manufacturers (lbs)

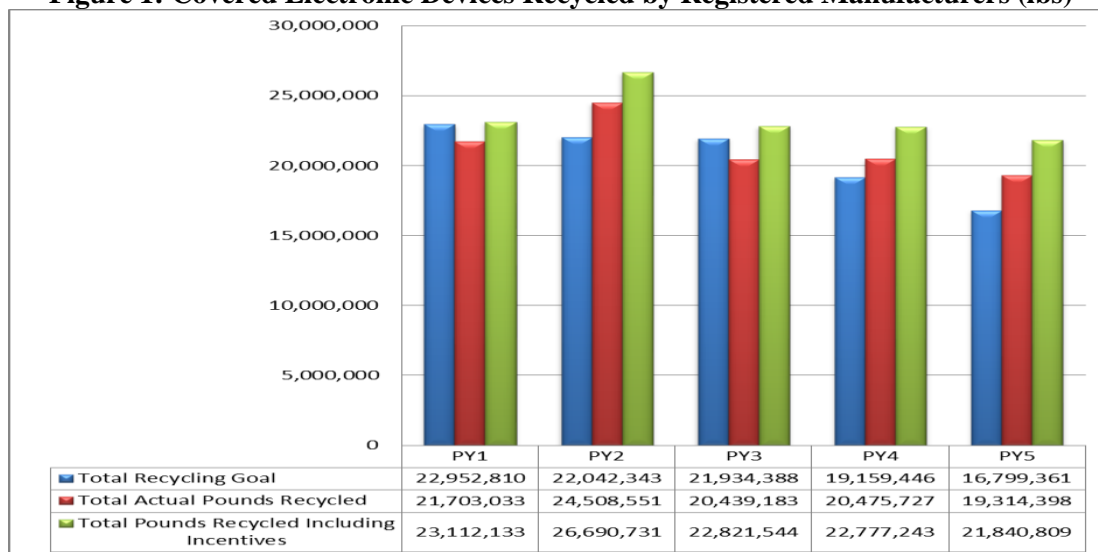
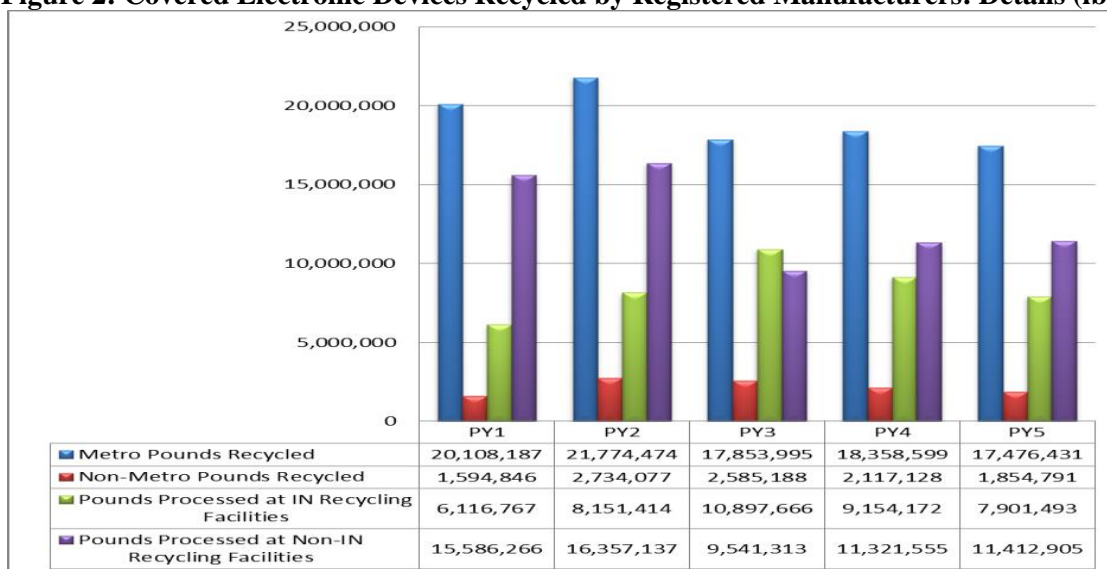


Figure 2: Covered Electronic Devices Recycled by Registered Manufacturers: Details (lbs)



Figures 3 and 4 show how many pounds of CEDs were recycled by recyclers registered in PY5 and the previous program years that submitted annual reports. There continues to be more e-waste being recycled than registered manufacturers are responsible for recycling. This does not include the weight from the 28 recyclers that did not report for PY5 or the e-waste that is being recycled outside of Indiana E-Cycle.

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Figure 3: Covered Electronic Devices Recycled by Registered Recyclers (lbs)

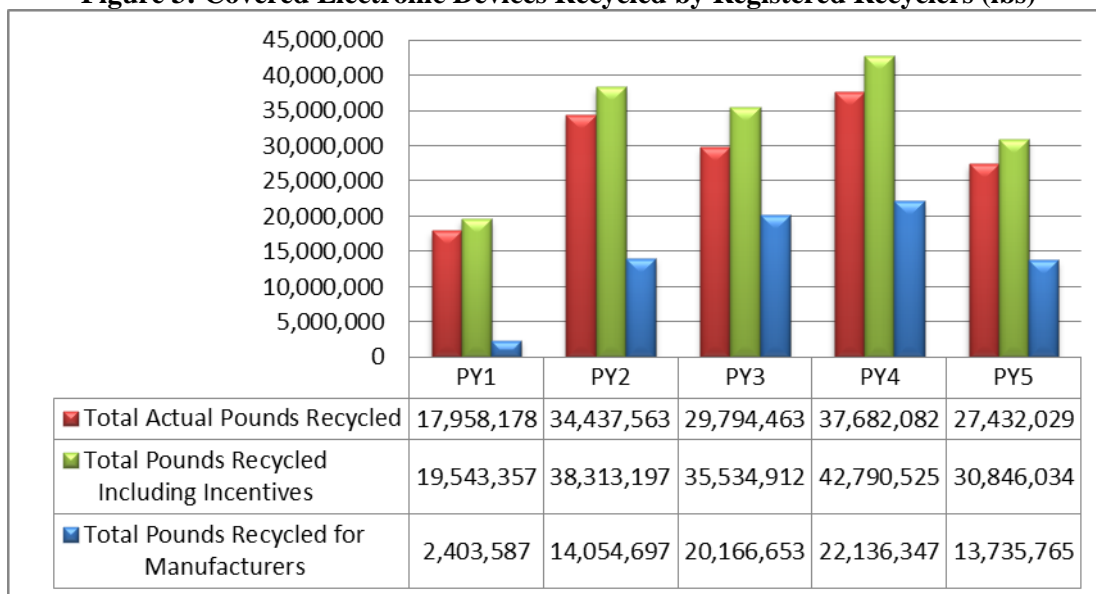
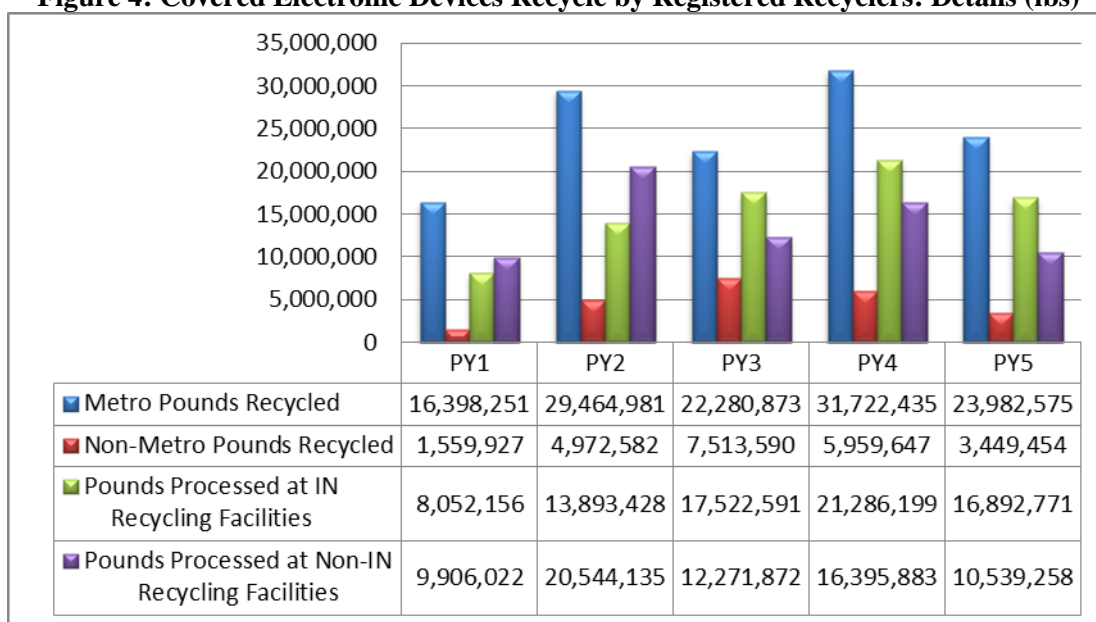


Figure 4: Covered Electronic Devices Recycle by Registered Recyclers: Details (lbs)



It is anticipated that the demand for CEDs in need of recycling in Indiana will continue to significantly exceed the amount of CEDs that manufacturers are responsible for recycling given that new VDDs are increasing lighter than older CEDs; that the list of items that meet the definition of CED is much more extensive than the list of items that are defined as VDDs; and that manufacturers' recycling obligations are based solely on their sales of VDDs to households, while CEDs collected to meet their recycling obligations can come from households, small businesses, and public schools. Because of the diversity among the 25 state e-cycling programs currently legislated throughout the country, it is difficult to compare results between programs in a way that is meaningful due to the wide variety in how recycling targets, if any, are established and what electronic devices are covered by each program. One of the few measures that can be compared across states is pounds of e-waste recycled per resident. This information provides an indication as to how e-cycling rates compare across the country. Per capita e-cycling rates are generally compared without the inclusion of incentives since

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not all state programs offer incentives. The results of Indiana E-Cycle in terms of pounds of e-waste recycled per resident are as follows:

	<u>Lbs/Capita (Actual Pounds)</u>	<u>Lbs/Capita (Including Incentives)</u>
PY1	3.35	3.56
PY2	3.78	4.12
PY3	3.13	3.49
PY4	3.12	3.47
PY5	2.93	3.31

If a manufacturer exceeds their recycling obligation, 25% of the excess pounds are converted to recycling credits that can be used by the manufacturer in any of the three immediately following program years or sold to another manufacturer. Credits details are as follows:

	<u>Credits Earned</u>	<u>Credits Bought/ Sold</u>	<u>Credits Used</u>	<u>Credits Expired</u>	<u>Credits Retained</u>	<u>Manufacturers Holding Credits</u>
PY1	1,074,733	0	n/a	n/a	1,074,733	18
PY2	1,623,705	0	19,253	n/a	2,653,837	23
PY3	555,630	0	116,758	n/a	3,090,762	26
PY4	967,292	87,256	104,592	809,875	3,039,188	37
PY5	1,174,168	246,957	808,867	586,136	2,579,219	29

Collection Programs Used by Manufacturers to Collect CEDs

Manufacturers registered with Indiana E-Cycle utilize three types of collection programs to fulfill their recycling obligations:

1. permanent collection sites,
2. temporary/special collection events, and
3. manufacturer take-back programs.

Information Regarding CEDs That Are Being Collected by Persons Other Than Registered Manufacturers, Collectors, and Recyclers

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This report is required to include information about CEDs that are being collected by persons other than registered manufacturers, collectors, and recyclers. This information has not been included because Indiana E-Cycle does not collect data beyond the scope of the program and this data is not currently collected elsewhere.

Information About CEDs Being Disposed of in Landfills in Indiana

This report is required to include information about CEDs, if any, being disposed of in landfills in Indiana. This information has not been included because Indiana E-Cycle does not collect data beyond the scope of the program and this data is not currently collected elsewhere.

Description of Enforcement Actions Under the Indiana E-Waste Law

As of Program Year 4, manufacturers that do not meet their recycling obligation are subject to a shortfall fee, known as the variable recycling fee (VRF). Manufacturers that were exempt from the registration fee for the program year because they sold less than 100 units of video display devices to households during the previous year are exempt from the fee, which is calculated as follows:

- Forty cents per pound of shortfall for manufacturers that recycle less than 50 percent of their goal.
- Thirty cents per pound of shortfall for manufacturers that recycle at least 50 percent, but less than 90 percent, of their goal.
- Twenty cents per pound of shortfall for manufacturers that recycle at least 90 percent of their goal.

Three manufacturers paid a shortfall fee for PY4. Program Year 5 fee information will not be finalized until after the publication of this report. There have not been any enforcement actions under the Indiana E-Waste Law because the law does not contain any additional penalties or consequences for failure to comply with its requirements.

Program Changes

- Effective July 1, 2012, the Indiana General Assembly enacted the following changes to the Indiana E-Waste Law:

- Manufacturers:

original manufacturer program year (PY)	April 1 – March 31
manufacturer program year beginning PY4 (2013)	January 1 – December 31
original manufacturer registration deadline	April 1
manufacturer registration deadline beginning PY4 (2013)	January 1

- Collectors and Recyclers:

- Collectors and recyclers now have a single registration date of November 1.
- Recyclers are now required to include in their annual reports the names of collectors from which they received CEDs.

- Effective July 1, 2015, manufacturers are no longer required to report sales data on their annual report.

For the first three program years, not all of the data was gathered and reported for the same timeframe. The original difference in program year schedules/reporting timeframes presented a significant challenge in analyzing the program results from Program Years 1 - 3. See the table below for a list of the program year timeframes. As of 2013, the manufacturer program year is January 1 to December 31, as the program year has been for collectors and recyclers since Indiana E-Cycle began.

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PY3 was shortened for manufacturers due to the transition in program year timeframe, but the manufacturers' recycling obligations for PY3 were not affected by this change since they were based on sales data from the prior 12 months. The dates for the program years referenced in this report are as follows:

	Manufacturers	Collectors	Recyclers
PY1	Apr 1, 2010 - March 31, 2011	Jan 1, 2010 - Dec 31, 2010	Jan 1, 2010 - Dec 31, 2010
PY2	Apr 1, 2011 - March 31, 2012	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011
PY3	Apr 1, 2012 - Dec 31, 2012	Jan 1, 2012 - Dec 31, 2012	Jan 1, 2012 - Dec 31, 2012
PY4	Jan 1, 2013 - Dec 31, 2013	Jan 1, 2013 - Dec 31, 2013	Jan 1, 2013 - Dec 31, 2013
PY5	Jan 1, 2014 - Dec 31, 2014	Jan 1, 2014 - Dec 31, 2014	Jan 1, 2014 - Dec 31, 2014

PY4 was the first year for which manufacturers and recyclers reported on the same timeframe (calendar year).

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